

FILED

August 10, 2021

SX-2021-CV-00609

TAMARA CHARLES

CLERK OF THE COURT

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
DIVISION OF ST. CROIX**

Gwendolyn Jacobs,

Plaintiff

v.

Hess Corporation and
Hess Oil New York Corp., *as successor by merger of*
Hess Oil Virgin Islands Corp.

Defendants

SX-2021-CV-00

Jury Trial Demanded

Complex Litigation Division

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Gwendolyn Jacobs brings this action for damages under the laws of the United States Virgin Islands, demands a trial by jury, and makes the following allegations based on information, belief, and investigation of counsel, except those allegations that pertain to Plaintiff, which are based on personal knowledge:

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

1. Plaintiff is a citizen and resident of St. Croix of the U.S. Virgin Islands.
2. Defendant Hess Corp. is a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business in New York.
3. Defendant Hess Oil New York Corp. (“HONYC”) is a New York Corporation with its principal place of business in New York. It is the successor by merger to Hess Oil Virgin Islands Corp. (“HOVIC”), which was a U.S. Virgin Islands corporation with its prior principal place of business in New York. The merger between HONYC and HOVIC was consummated for the purpose of manufacturing diversity jurisdiction in contravention of 28 U.S.C. § 1339. Because HONYC and HOVIC were related prior to their merger, the merger is highly suspect and presumptively ineffective.



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See *McCulloch v. Velez*, 364 F.3d 1, 6 (1st Cir. 2004). Accordingly, HONYC is a U.S. Virgin Islands company in the jurisdictional analysis.

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 4 V.I.C. § 76.
5. Venue in this District is proper pursuant to 4 V.I.C. § 78 because the conduct complained of in this Complaint was carried out in substantial part within this judicial division.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS RE: THE PLAINTIFF

6. Plaintiff was the wife of Samuel Jacobs (“Worker”), deceased.
7. Worker worked at the oil refinery previously-owned by HOVIC on St. Croix, Virgin Islands (the “Oil Refinery”).
8. Worker worked at the Oil Refinery from 1973 to 1976.
9. During his work at the Oil Refinery, Worker worked as a construction worker and foreman.
10. In the course of his employment at the Oil Refinery, Worker was exposed to dusts from asbestos containing materials (“ACM”), silica, and catalyst.
11. Worker transported these dusts home on his clothes, where they were inhaled by Plaintiff.
12. Plaintiff suffers from pneumoconiosis, which became evident 8/17/2019.
13. This disease is evidenced by a chest x-ray (read by a competent NIOSH-certified B-reader) a pulmonary function test (PFT), a physical examination, and a discussion and consideration of Plaintiff’s work history, among other things.
14. Plaintiff’s lung disease is characterized by shortness of breath, diminished lung capacity, and other respiratory ailments.
15. This disease and injury are the direct and proximate result of Plaintiff’s repeated exposure to various toxic substances as a result of Worker’s work at the Oil Refinery.

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16. Plaintiff's injuries are current and will continue for the rest of her life. She seeks recompense for her pain and suffering; her medical bills and anticipated medical needs in the future; and the diminution in quality and enjoyment of her life.

17. Plaintiff fears the progression of her respiratory symptoms and reasonably fears that she may develop cancer as a result of persistent exposure to toxic materials and substances.

18. Plaintiff is also at a medically and statistically significant increased risk of developing lung cancer, mesothelioma, and other cancers.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS RE: THE OIL REFINERY

19. HOVIC owned and operated an Oil Refinery on St. Croix from 1966 to 1998. The Oil Refinery transformed and refined crude petroleum into various useful products.

20. At all relevant times to this action, the Oil Refinery was owned by HOVIC.

21. At all relevant times, HOVIC was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hess.

22. The Oil Refinery is a very large complex of units, many of which employ hot processes to transform feedstock into a refined product.

23. These hot processes called for the use of extensive amounts of insulation to keep the boilers, heaters, and pipelines at a very high temperature.

24. A large percentage of the insulation used at the Oil Refinery was asbestos-containing.

25. Many of the units at the Oil Refinery make use of catalyst to crack certain hydrocarbons into desirable components.

26. The catalysts were made of heavy metals like nickel, molybdenum, and cobalt.

27. During routine maintenance and turnaround, employees at the Oil Refinery would frequently handle and inhale spent catalyst.

28. Research has shown that constant exposure to asbestos and catalyst can cause serious medical problems.

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29. Oil refiners have long understood the dangers posed by exposure to asbestos and catalyst dusts.

30. The U.S. Federal Government has long regulated the limits of industrial exposure to these dangerous materials, including asbestos and catalyst.

31. The U.S. Virgin Islands has long regulated emissions of fugitive particulate matters.

32. Industry must take all reasonable steps to guard against the release of asbestos and catalyst dusts through sound engineering.

33. During the course of his employment at the Oil Refinery, Worker came into contact with and inhaled asbestos- and catalyst-laden dusts well in excess of the government limits as well the scientific consensus standards.

34. Because engineering may not contain all dusting, persons in industrial settings that could be exposed to excessive dust levels must be given proper and timely warnings, training, and personal protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

35. Government regulators have also required industrial facilities to conduct air tests to assess the concentration of particulate matter. At all relevant times, the Oil Refinery was not equipped with the appropriate equipment to measure particulate concentration. The limited testing that was conducted was substandard, and the tests failed to accord with industry and scientific best practices.

36. Hess and HOVIC knew of the Government's exposure limits and their importance to the health of workers in industrial settings.

CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST HESS CORP.

Count 1 – Negligent Undertaking

37. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

38. Hess is liable to Plaintiff under Section 324A of the Restatement (Second) of Torts,

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which articulates a sound rule for the Virgin Islands.

39. Hess undertook to render services to HOVIC and its contractors at the Oil Refinery.

40. In particular, Hess oversaw the construction of the St. Croix Refinery in 1965 and operated the Refinery until October 1998. During this period, Hess ran the refinery from New Jersey. Hess created and implemented policies at the refinery. These policies included the refinery's safety policies, which were created by Hess "with the express intent of being not only guidance, but operable" in the refinery. Indeed, the policies issued by Hess to HOVIC demanded compliance. And, Hess regularly scheduled safety audits to determine compliance with safety policies.

41. Hess should have recognized the services it provided to its subsidiaries were necessary for the protection of Plaintiff, generally or in particular.

42. Hess failed to exercise reasonable care.

43. The failure to exercise reasonable care increased the risk of harm to Plaintiff.

44. Hess undertook to perform a duty owed by HOVIC and/or its contractors to Plaintiff.

45. Plaintiff suffered harm because HOVIC and/or its contractors relied on Hess to fulfill its undertaking.

46. Plaintiff suffered harm because she relied on Hess to fulfill its undertaking.

47. Hess directly and proximately caused, and is legally responsible and liable for, Plaintiff's exposure to toxic substances, as well as the harm and damages Plaintiff has sustained as a result of her exposure.

Count 2 – Chattel Known to be Dangerous for Intended Use

48. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

49. Hess is liable to Plaintiff under Section 388 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, which articulates a sound common law rule for the Virgin Islands.

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50. Hess supplied ACM, catalyst, and silica—"Chattels"—to its contractors and their employees at the Oil Refinery..

51. Hess expected its contractors and their employees (including Worker) to use the Chattels, as well as expected that Plaintiff could be endangered by the probable uses of those chattels

52. Plaintiff was harmed by the Chattels supplied by Hess to HOVIC and/or its contractors and employees for use at the Oil Refinery.

53. Hess knew or had reason to know that the Chattels are dangerous or likely to be dangerous to humans.

54. Hess had no reason to believe that its contractors, Worker, or Plaintiff would realize the dangerous condition posed by the Chattels.

55. Hess failed to exercise reasonable care to inform HOVIC, its contractors, Worker, or Plaintiff of the dangerousness of the Chattels or the facts which make them dangerous.

56. Hess directly and proximately caused, and is legally responsible and liable for, Plaintiff's exposure to the Chattels, as well as the harm and damages Plaintiff has sustained as a result of her exposures.

Count 3 – Chattel Unlikely to be Made Safe for Use

57. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

58. Hess is liable to Plaintiff under Section 389 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, which articulates a sound common law rule for the Virgin Islands.

59. Hess supplied ACM, catalyst, and silica—"Chattels"—to its contractors and their employees at the Oil Refinery.

60. While Hess provided warnings and MSDS sheets to HOVIC and its contractors, those warnings and sheets went unheeded. Hess knew or should have known that its warnings and sheets

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were not being communicated to the workforce at the Oil Refinery.

61. Hess knew or should have known that the Chattels were unlikely to be made reasonably safe before being put to the use at the Oil Refinery in the manner expected.

62. Worker was a foreseeable user of the Chattels, and it was foreseeable that Worker would be endangered by the probable use of those Chattels.

63. Plaintiff was ignorant as to the dangerous character of the Chattels and was not contributorily negligent.

64. Hess directly and proximately caused, and is legally responsible and liable for, Plaintiff's exposure to the Chattels, as well as the harm and damages Plaintiff has sustained as a result of this exposures.

Count 4 – Chattel for Use by Person Known to be Incompetent

65. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

66. Hess is liable to Plaintiff under Section 390 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, which articulates a sound common law rule for the Virgin Islands.

67. Hess supplied ACM, catalyst, and silica—“Chattels”—to HOVIC and its contractors and their employees at the Oil Refinery.

68. Hess knew or had reason to know that HOVIC and/or its contractors and their employees at the Oil Refinery were using the Chattels in a manner that involved an unreasonable risk of physical harm to Plaintiff.

69. In particular, Hess knew or had reason to know that HOVIC and/or its contractors were incompetent, as they facility lacked an adequate respiratory policy prior to the mid-1990s and ignored OSHA regulations.

70. Hess should have expected that Plaintiff would be endangered by the use of the

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Chattels at the Oil Refinery.

71. Hess directly and proximately caused, and is legally responsible and liable for, Plaintiff's exposure to the Chattels, as well as the harm and damages Plaintiff has sustained as a result of her exposures.

Count 5 – Chattel Used to Supplier’s Business Purpose

72. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

73. Hess is liable to Plaintiff under Section 392 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, which articulates a sound common law rule for the Virgin Islands.

74. The Hess Refinery served Hess's business purpose.

75. At all relevant times, Hess operated a multinational and vertically-integrated energy portfolio, consisting of on-shore and off-shore exploration and production, transportation, refinement, and marketing/selling finished product.

76. Hess supplied ACM, catalyst, and silica—“Chattels”—to the Hess Refinery for use.

77. Those asbestos-containing materials served Hess's business purposes because it facilitated refinement operations.

78. The Chattels were ultimately supplied to the employees at the Hess Refinery, who used, installed, handled, manipulated, fabricated, removed, and/or disposed of it.

79. Hess should have expected that Worker (and by extension, Plaintiff) and other employees at the Hess Refinery would be endangered by the probable use of the Chattels.

80. Plaintiff sustained physical harm caused by the use of the Chattels.

81. Hess failed to exercise reasonable care to make the Chattels safe for the use for which it was supplied.

82. Hess failed to exercise reasonable care to discover the dangerous condition or character

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of the Chattels it supplied.

83. Hess failed to inform Worker (and by extension, Plaintiff) or the other employees at the Hess Refinery of the discover the dangerous condition or chacter of the Chattels it supplied.

84. Consequently, Hess directly and proximately caused, and is legally responsible and liable for, Plaintiff's exposure to the Chattels, as well as the harm and damages Plaintiff sustained as a result of this exposure.

**CAUSES OF ACTION AGAINST HESS OIL NEW YORK CORP.
(AS SUCCESSOR BY MERGER TO HOVIC)**

Count 6 – Premises Liability

85. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

86. HOVIC is liable to Plaintiff as a premise in accordance with the rule articulated in *Machado v. Yacht Haven, U.S.V.I., LLC*, 61 V.I. 373 (2014).

87. HOVIC was a legal possessor of the Oil Refinery from 1966 to 1998, and it was a possessor during Worker's working years at the Oil Refinery.

88. HOVIC had knowledge of the harmful nature of, and danger posed by ACM, silica, and catalyst at all times while Worker was on the Oil Refinery premises.

89. HOVIC knew that this exposure to ACM, silica, and catalyst posed a foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm to Worker, Plaintiff, and others.

90. HOVIC had a duty to exercise reasonable care including providing Worker with a safe work environment and warning Worker (and by extension, Plaintiff) of any dangers that it could not make safe.

91. This foreseeable harm could have been prevented if HOVIC had implemented and enforced proper safety measures at the Oil Refinery, and had also warned Worker of the dangers.

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92. HOVIC knew or should have known that Worker (and by extension, Plaintiff) would not discover or realize the danger, as HOVIC was in a superior position of power and knowledge.

93. HOVIC breached its duty by failing to use reasonable care to protect Plaintiff, by failing to warn Worker or Plaintiff of the dangers, and by failing to provide a safe work environment.

94. HOVIC's actions and failures to act include:

- a. Failing to adequately monitor the concentration of ACM, silica, and catalyst in the air;
- b. Failing to take appropriate safety precautions regarding to toxic, carcinogenic, hazardous, and/or irritating dusts, fumes, and other substances;
- c. Failing to provide and require the wearing of protective clothing;
- d. Failing to provide effective masks, respirators, and/or fresh air sources;
- e. Failing to provide adequate changing rooms, showers, laundry, and other safety services for exposed workers;
- f. Failing to post warning signs;
- g. Failing to warn Worker or Plaintiff of the health risks associated with exposure to toxic substances, including asbestos, silica, and catalyst;
- h. Failing to timely and appropriately train Worker and his co-workers;
- i. Failing to timely and appropriately engage in medical surveillance of exposed persons, including Worker and Plaintiff;
- j. Failing to timely and appropriately monitor workforce exposure and health, including that of Worker and Plaintiff.

95. HOVIC directly and proximately caused, and is legally responsible and liable for, Plaintiff's exposure to ACM, silica, and catalyst, as well as the harm and damages Plaintiff has sustained as a result of this cumulative exposure.

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Count 7 – Chattel Known to be Dangerous for Intended Use

96. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

97. HOVIC is liable to Plaintiff under Section 388 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, which articulates a sound common law rule for the Virgin Islands.

98. HOVIC supplied ACM, silica, and catalyst—“Chattels”—to its contractors and their employees at the Oil Refinery.

99. HOVIC expected its contractors and its employees (including Plaintiff) to use the Chattels, as well as expected that Plaintiff could be endangered by the probable uses of the Chattels

100. Plaintiff was harmed by the Chattels supplied by HOVIC to the Oil Refinery for use.

101. HOVIC knew or had reason to know that the Chattels are dangerous or likely to be dangerous to humans.

102. HOVIC had no reason to believe that its contractors or Plaintiff would realize the dangerous condition posed by the Chattels.

103. HOVIC failed to exercise reasonable care to inform either its contractors or Plaintiff of the dangerousness of the Chattels or the facts which make them dangerous.

104. HOVIC directly and proximately caused, and is legally responsible and liable for, Plaintiff’s exposure to the Chattels, as well as the harm and damages Plaintiff has sustained as a result of her exposures.

Count 8 – Chattel Unlikely to be Made Safe for Use

105. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

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106. HOVIC is liable to Plaintiff under Section 389 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, which articulates a sound common law rule for the Virgin Islands.

107. HOVIC supplied ACM, silica, and catalyst—"Chattels"—to its contractors and their employees at the Oil Refinery for use.

108. While HOVIC provided warnings and MSDS sheets to its contractors, those warnings and sheets went unheeded. HOVIC knew or should have known that its warnings and sheets were not being communicated to the workforce at the Oil Refinery.

109. HOVIC knew or should have known that the Chattels were unlikely to be made reasonably safe before being put to the use at the Oil Refinery in the manner expected.

110. Worker (and by extension, Plaintiff) was a foreseeable user of the Chattels, as well as endangered by the probable use of those Chattels.

111. Plaintiff was ignorant as to the dangerous character of the Chattels and was not contributorily negligent.

112. HOVIC directly and proximately caused, and is legally responsible and liable for, Plaintiff's exposure to the Chattels, as well as the harm and damages Plaintiff has sustained as a result of this exposures.

Count 9 – Chattel for Use by Person Known to be Incompetent

113. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

114. HOVIC is liable to Plaintiff under Section 390 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, which articulates a sound common law rule for the Virgin Islands.

115. HOVIC is supplied asbestos products and catalyst—"Chattels"—to its contractors and their employees at the Oil Refinery.

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116. HOVIC knew or had reason to know that its contractors and their employees at the Oil Refinery were using the Chattels in a manner that posed an unreasonable risk of physical harm to Plaintiff.

117. In particular, HOVIC knew or had reason to know that its contractors were incompetent, as they facility lacked an adequate respiratory policy prior to the mid-1990s and ignored OSHA regulations.

118. HOVIC should have expected that Plaintiff would be endangered by Worker's use of the Chattels at the Oil Refinery.

119. HOVIC directly and proximately caused, and is legally responsible and liable for, Plaintiff's exposure to the Chattels, as well as the harm and damages Plaintiff has sustained as a result of her exposures.

Count 10 – Chattel Used to Supplier’s Business Purpose

120. Plaintiff hereby realleges and incorporates by reference all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

121. HOVIC is liable to Plaintiff under Section 392 of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, which articulates a sound common law rule for the Virgin Islands.

122. The Oil Refinery served HOVIC's business purpose.

123. HOVIC supplied ACM, silica, and catalyst—"Chattels"—to the Hess Refinery for use, which served HOVIC's business purpose.

124. The Chattels were ultimately supplied to the employees at the Hess Refinery, who used, installed, handled, manipulated, fabricated, removed, and/or disposed of it.

125. HOVIC should have expected that Worker (and by extension, Plaintiff) and other employees at the Oil Refinery would be endangered by the probable use of the Chattels.

126. Plaintiff sustained physical harm caused by the use of the Chattels.

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127. HOVIC failed to exercise reasonable care to make the Chattels safe for the use for which they were supplied.

128. HOVIC failed to exercise reasonable care to discover the dangerous condition or character of the Chattels it supplied.

129. HOVIC failed to inform Worker (and by extension, Plaintiff) or the other employees at the Hess Refinery of the discover the dangerous condition or character of the Chattels it supplied.

130. Consequently, HOVIC directly and proximately caused, and is legally responsible and liable for, Plaintiff's exposure to the Chattels, as well as the harm and damages Plaintiff sustained as a result of this exposure.

NOTICE OF PUNITIVE DAMAGES

131. Plaintiff seeks punitive damages against Hess and HONYC.

132. Hess's and HOVIC's respective failures as described herein were intentional and/or done or with a willful or reckless disregard of the rights of others, including the plaintiff.

133. An award of punitive damages is warranted to punish the defendants, deter similar conduct by others, encourage others harmed to step forward, and to additionally compensate Plaintiff for the egregious conduct to which she was subjected.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

134. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury, pursuant to 5 V.I.C. § 358 and Rule 38(b) of the Virgin Islands Rules Civil Procedure, of all issues so triable.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests:

a. After trial by jury, she be awarded full monetary damages afforded by law, including punitive damages;

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- b. She be awarded pretrial interest from the date of the initial Complaint through final judgment;
- c. She be awarded her costs; and
- d. The Court grant such additional relief as may be deemed just and proper.

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DATED: August 10, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

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